



ASSIGNMENT OF SUMMATIVE ASSIGNMENT – I (2021-22)

CH-1 HOW WHEN AND WHERE

- History is about finding out how things were in the past and how things have _____
 - Ended/completed
 - Changed
 - Started
 - Evolved
- From the list of the record rooms set up by the British, pick out the odd man out :
 - British offices
 - Collectorate, Museums
 - Village Tahsildar's office
 - Law court, Provincial Secretariat
- Present day historians think that History is beyond the rulers and dynasties. What do they look upon then?
 - Historians only study about the past events
 - Historians deal with a host of other issues like how people earned their livelihood, what they produced, how cultures and society changed etc
 - Historians study about the past and present of great men .
 - Historians only deal with how man is a social animal
- Which one from the given list would you add to complete the circle of documents?



- Official documents
 - Biological surveys
 - Forest surveys
 - Accounts of Pilgrims
- Listed below are a few statements with respect to the British rule in India. Which one do you think is a wrong statement?

- a. British established control over the economy and society without changing the customs and practices prevalent in India
 - b. British conquered the country and established their rule subjugating local nawabs and rajas
 - c. British produced the crops they needed for export .
 - d. British collected revenue to meet all the expenses bought goods they wanted at low prices
6. Match the columns:

Column A	Column B
i. James Mill	(a) Governor-General
ii. Official documents	(b) Botanical Garden
iii. Warren Hastings	(c) A History of British India
iv. Custard Apple	(d) Preserved

- 7.
- a. Historians have usually divided Indian history into ancients, and
 - b. A history of British India is a massive Work.
 - c. Mill thought that all Asian societies were at a level of civilisation than Europe.
 - d. The British established specialized institution like and to preserve important documents
8. State True or False:
- i. James Mill divided Indian history into three periods-Hindu, Muslim, Christian.
 - ii. Official documents help us understand what the people of the country think.
 - iii. The British thought surveys were important for effective administration.
 - iv. Newspapers provide accounts of the movement in different parts of the country.
2. What do official records not tell?
 3. What was one of the important source do historians use in writing?
 4. What evil practice, according to James Mill, dominated the Indian social life before the British came to India?
 5. What do official records not tell? How do we come to know about them?
 6. Why are official records important for British administration?

Answer

1.
 - b. Changed, **Explanation:** As soon as we compare the past with the present we refer to time, we talk of before and after.
2.
 - b. British offices, **Explanation:** The village tahsildar's office, the collectorate, the commissioner's office, the provincial secretariats, the law courts-all had their record rooms. Specialised institutions like archives and museums were also established to preserve important documents.
3.
 - b. Historians deal with a host of other issues like how people earned their livelihood, what they produced, how cultures and society changed etc

Explanation: Besides dates and events historians also discuss about other issues and questions regarding lives of people in the past.

4.

- d. Accounts of Pilgrims, **Explanation:** When we search other sources we find diaries of people, Accounts of pilgrims and travellers, autobiographies of important personalities and popular booklets.

5.

- d. British established control over the economy and society without changing the customs and practices prevalent in India

Explanation: Britishers established control over the economy and society, collected revenue to meet all their expenses, bought the goods they wanted for export. They brought changes in values and tastes, customs and practices.

6.

- i. James Mill - (c) A History of British India
- ii. Official documents - (d) Preserved
- iii. Warren Hastings - (a) Governor-General
- iv. Custard Apple - (b) Botanical Garde

2.

- a. medieval; modern
- b. three-volume
- c. lower
- d. archives; museums

2.

- i. False
- ii. False
- iii. True
- iv. True

2. Officials records do not tell what other people in the country felt, and what lay behind their actions.

3. The officials record of the British administration.

4. According to James Mill, the evil practices that dominated to the Indian social life were religious intolerance, caste taboos and superstitious practices.

5.

- A. Official records do not always help us understand what other people in the country felt, and what lay behind their actions.
- B. For that we have diaries of people, accounts of pilgrims and travelers, autobiographies of important personalities, and popular books, etc.
- C. With the spread of printing press, newspapers came to be published and issued began to be debated in public. Leaders and reforms wrote to spread their ideas, poets and novelists wrote to express their feelings.

2.

- i. One important source is the official records of the British administration as they believed that the act of writing was important.
- ii. Every instruction, plan, policy decision, agreement, an investigation was clearly written up.
- iii. They produced an administrative culture of memos, notings, and reports.

- iv. The British felt that all important documents and letters needed to be carefully preserved. So they set-up record rooms attached to all administrative institutions.
- v. The village tahsildar's office, the collectorate, the secretariats, the law-courts- all had their record rooms.
- vi. Specialised institutions like archives and museums were also established to preserve important.
- vii. Letters and memos that moved from one branch of the administration to another in the early years of the nineteenth century can still be read in the archives.

CH-2 FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY THE COMPANY ESTABLISHES POWER

1. According to the historians, by the second half of the 18th century, which new power emerged as powerful in India?
 - a. Chinese
 - b. Dutch
 - c. British
 - d. Japanese
2. Name the place the British King Charles-II received as a dowry by marrying the Portuguese princess, which later became an important trading centre.
 - a. Island of Bombay
 - b. Island of Pondicherry
 - c. Island of Goa
 - d. Island of Kuchch
3. From the years mentioned below, choose the correct date of death of Aurangzeb, the Mughal ruler
 - a. On 3rd March 1800
 - b. On 3rd March 1850
 - c. On 3rd March 1707
 - d. On 3rd March 1750
4. What was farman?
 - a. It was a royal order.
 - b. It was a royal food.
 - c. It was a royal procession.
 - d. It was a royal dress.
5. Subsidiary Alliance was introduced by _____
 - a. Lord Mountbatten
 - b. Lord Wellesley
 - c. Robert Clive
 - d. William Bentick
6. Match the following:

i. Sipahi	(a) 1757
ii. Tipu Sultan	(b) Tiger of Mysore
iii. Battle of Plassey	(c) Sepoy
iv. Lord Dalhousie	(d) Doctrine of Lapse

7.
 - i. The Bengal Nawabs asserted their power and autonomy after the death of
 - ii. The principal figure in an Indian district was the
 - iii. The Company took over Awadh in the year
2. True or False:
 - i. Robert Clive was appointed Governor of Bengal in 1764.
 - ii. Aurangzeb died in 1706.
 - iii. Mir Jafar was the puppet in the hands of Britishers.
 - iv. The Battle of Panipat was the first major victory for Britishers.
3. What happened in the Battle of Seringapatam?
4. What do you mean by Dharmashastra?
5. What caused huge loss of revenue in Bengal?
6. On outline maps of India show expansion of British territorial power in India.
7. Write a note one on Tipu Sultan – The ‘Tiger of Mysore’.

CH-2 FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY THE COMPANY ESTABLISHES POWER

Answer

1.
 - c. British, **Explanation:** By the second half of the eighteenth century, however, a new power was emerging on the political horizon – the British. The British originally came as a small trading company and were reluctant to acquire territories.
2.
 - c. Island of Bombay, **Explanation:** Catherine of Braganza (25 November 1638 – 31 December 1705) was Queen of England, Scotland and Ireland from 1662 to 1685, by marriage to King Charles II. Catherine's marriage had an important result for the later history of India and of the British Empire, though the Queen personally had little to do with it: soon after acquiring the Seven Islands of Bombay as part of her dowry, Charles II rented them to the East India Company which moved its Presidency there, resulting in Bombay eventually growing to become one of the main cities of India.
3.
 - c. On 3rd March 1707, **Explanation:** Aurangzeb was the sixth emperor of the Mughal Empire. He ruled over most of the Indian subcontinent. His reign lasted for 49 years from 1658 until his death in 3 March 1707. During this time, Aurangzeb greatly expanded the territory of the Mughal Empire. He was constantly at war. Victories in the south expanded the Empire to more than 3.2 million square kilometres. He was the last great ruler of the Mughal dynasty. After his death, the power of the Mughal Empire declined quickly.
4.
 - c. It was a royal order, **Explanation:** A Farman is a royal edict or a royal order. For example; Aurangzeb's farman, for instance, had granted only the Company the right to trade duty free.

5.

- b. Lord Wellesley, **Explanation:** Subsidiary Alliance was framed by Lord Wellesley, British Governor-General in India from 1798 to 1805. Early in his governorship, Wellesley adopted a policy of non-intervention in the princely states, but he later adopted the policy of forming subsidiary alliances, which played a major role in the expansion of British rule in India.

6.

- i. Sipahi - (c) Sepoy
- ii. Tipu Sultan - (b) Tiger of Mysore
- iii. Battle of Plassey - (a) 1757
- iv. Lord Dalhousie - (d) Doctrine of Lapse

2.

- i. Aurangzeb
- ii. Collector
- iii. 1856

3.

- i. True
- ii. False
- iii. True
- iv. False

4. Tipu Sultan was killed defending his capital Seringapatam.

5. Dharmashastra refers to Sanskrit texts prescribing social rules and codes of behaviour, composed from 500 BCE onwards.

6. Aurangzeb's farman had granted the company only the right to trade duty free. But the officials of the company, who were carrying on private trade on side, also stopped paying duty. This caused a huge loss of revenue for Bengal.



Map 1(a) India 1797

7.



Map 1(b) India 1840



Map 1(c) India 1867

Fig. 1 (a), (b), (c). Expansion of British territorial power in India

8.

- A. Tipu Sultan was the famous ruler of Mysore. He ruled Mysore from 1782 to 1799. Under his leadership, Mysore becomes very powerful.
- B. It controlled the profitable trade of the Malabar coast where the company purchased pepper and cardamom. In 1785 Tipu Sultan stopped the export of these items through the ports of his kingdom and disallowed local merchants from trading with the company.
- C. He also developed relations with the French in India to modernize his army with their help. The British got furious.
- D. They waged four battle against Tipu sultan. The last battle proved unfortunate for him. He was killed defending his capital Seringapatam. The way he resisted the British is undoubtedly praiseworthy.

CH-3 RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE

1. After the indigo production collapsed in Bengal, the planters shifted their operation to
 - a. Gujarat
 - b. Orissa
 - c. Rajasthan
 - d. Bihar
2. Which one of the following statements are TRUE with respect to the Mahalwari System
 - a. The Cultivator paid half of the revenue as tax directly to the government.
 - b. The Zamindar paid a fixed amount to the Government, otherwise, he was evicted from the land
 - c. This system created a new class of landlords who were loyal to the Britishers.
 - d. The landlords were collectively responsible for the tax payment to the East India Company
3. In which year did Bengal witness the Great Famine?
 - a. 1770
 - b. 1777
 - c. 1778
 - d. 1775
4. Under the Mahalwari system, the estimated revenue of each plot within a village was added up to calculate the revenue that each mahal had to pay. From the given list of options, which one is closest in meaning to the word mahal?
 - a. Village(s)
 - b. Tenant(s)
 - c. Landlord(s)
 - d. Zamindar(s)
5. The Company tried many experiments to increase the land revenue. Name the Settlement system introduced in the Madras and Bombay presidencies?
 - a. Permanent Settlement System
 - b. British Settlement System
 - c. Mahalwari Settlement System
 - d. Ryotwari Settlement System
6. Match the items given in Column A correctly with those given in Column B.

Column A	Column B
(i) Jute	(a) United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh)
(ii) Wheat	(b) Madars
(iii) Rice	(c) Assam
(iv) Sugarcane	(d) Maharashtra
(v) Tea	(e) Bengal
(vi) Cotton	(f) Punjab

7. Fill in the blanks:
 - i. Growers of woad in Europe saw _____ as crop which would provide competition to their earnings.

- ii. The demand for indigo increased in late-eighteenth century in Britain because of _____.
 - iii. The international demand for indigo was affected by the discovery of _____.
 - iv. The Champaran movement was against _____.
2. The Bengal economy boomed after the company was appointed as Diwan of that province. (True/False)
 3. What is common in the two prints – a Kalamkari print and a Morris cotton print?
 4. Who was William Morris?
 5. What is Kalamkari print?
 6. Explain the ryoti system.
 7. Why were ryots reluctant to grow indigo?

Answer

1. d. Bihar, **Explanation:** Because of the revolt in Bengal, planters shifted their operation to Bihar.
2. d. The landlords were collectively responsible for the tax payment to the East India Company
Explanation: The estimated revenue of each plot within a village was added up to calculate the revenue that each village(mahal)had to pay.
3. d. 1770, **Explanation:** After Company became the Diwan of Benga in 1765, soon it had to face deep economic crises. Things worsened when in 1770 a terrible famine broke out in Bengal in which as many as ten million people were killed.
4. Village(s), **Explanation:** The new system of Mahalwari settlement devised by Holt Mackenzie the village was an important social institution. Under his directions, collectors went from village to village, inspecting the land, measuring the fields and recording the customs and rights of different groups. The estimated revenue of each plot within a village was added up to calculate the revenue that each village (mahal)had to pay.
5. d. Ryotwari Settlement System, **Explanation:** The ryotwari system was tried on a small scale by Captain Alexander Read in some of the areas that were taken over by the Company after the wars with Tipu Sultan. Subsequently developed by Thomas Munro, this system was gradually extended all over south India.
6. (i) (e), (ii) (f), (iii) (b), (iv) (a), (v) (c). (vi) (d).
7.
 - i. Growers of woad in Europe saw **indigo** as crop which would provide competition to their earnings.
 - ii. The demand for indigo increased in late-eighteenth century in Britain because of **industrialisation**.
 - iii. The international demand for indigo was affected by the discovery of **synthetic dyes**.
 - iv. The Champaran movement was against **indigo planters**.
2. False
3. Both use a rich blue colour commonly known as indigo.

4. He was a famous poet and artist of 19th century Britain. He designed a floral cotton print known as Morris cotton print.
5. Kalamkari print is created by weavers of Andhra Pradesh in India.
6. Under the Ryoti system, the planters forced the ryots to sign a contract, an agreement. They pressurised the village headmen to sign the contract on behalf of the ryots. Those who signed the contract got cash advances from the planters at low rates of interest to produce indigo.
7.
 - i. Under the ryots system, the planters forced the ryots to sign a contract an agreement.
 - ii. Those who signed the contract got cash advances from the planters at low rates of interest to produce indigo.
 - iii. But the loan committed the ryot to cultivate indigo at least 25% of the area under his holding.
 - iv. The planter provided the seed and the drill, while the cultivators prepared the soil, sowed the seed and looked after the crop.
 - v. When the crop was delivered to the planter after the harvest, a new loan was given to the ryot, and the cycle started all over again.
 - vi. The price they got for the indigo they produced was very low and the cycle of loans never ended.

CH-4 TRIBALS DIKUS AND THE VISION OF A GOLDEN AGE

1. Complete the following with respect to the tribals of India
The British officers saw settled tribal groups like the _____ and Santhals as more civilized than hunter gatherers or shifting cultivators.
 - a. Kols
 - b. Mundas
 - c. Gonds
 - d. Kandhas
2. To which tribe did Birsa belong to?
 - a. Kols
 - b. Mundas
 - c. Oreons
 - d. Santhals
3. Some important features of the Jhum cultivation are given below. Pick out the one that is not related to the Jhum cultivation .
 - a. Potash, the ash from the burning of the vegetation used to fertilise the soil.
 - b. This type of cultivation is done on small patches of land and hence not suitable for forests cultivation by the tribals.
 - c. Once a crop is harvested they move to another virgin land and the old one remained fallow for many years.
 - d. The cultivators cut the tree- tops to allow sunlight to reach the ground and burnt the vegetation on the land to clear it for cultivation
4. How did the tribals react to the Forest Laws?
 - a. They tribal chiefs discussed and advised the British to change the laws.
 - b. They accepted the new rules and did not rebel.
 - c. They helped the British to destruct their livelihood.

- d. They disobeyed the new rules , continued with practices that were declared illegal and at times rebelled
5. From the seeds of Sal and Mahua, the tribal extract oil to cook. What exactly is Mahua?
- Stem of a tree
 - A flower that is eaten or used to make alcohol
 - Root of a tree
 - Leaves of a tree
6. Match the following:

i. Khonds	(a) A tree
ii. Bakarwals	(b) Orissa (now Odisha)
iii. Sal	(c) Chhotanagpur
iv. Birsa	(d) Goats

- 7.
- The were not ready to work as labourers.
 - The lives of shifting cultivators depended on free movement within
 - The first Anglo – Maratha war ended with the Treaty of
 - The principal figure in an Indian district was the
2. State True or False:
- Jhum cultivators plough the land and sow seeds.
 - Cocoons were bought from the Santhals and sold by the traders at five times of the purchase price.
 - Birsa urged his followers to purify themselves, give up drinking liquor and stop believing in witchcraft and sorcery.
 - People were allowed to move freely in reserved forests.
3. What problem did the British face after they stopped the tribal people from living inside forests?
4. Why did the British introduce land settlements?
5. The Jhum cultivators in north – east India stopped their traditional practice.(True/False)
6. How did the British officials view settled tribal groups and those who moved about from place to place?
7. How did different tribal groups live?

Answer

- 1.
- Gonds, **Explanation:** The British considered the Honda and Santhal tribes to be civilized than the other hunters and gatherers tribes as they were settled cultivators and we're easier to control and administer than people who were always on move.
- 2.
- Mundas, **Explanation:** Birsa Munda belonged to the Munda tribe. His father's name was Sugana Munda .
- 3.

- b. This type of cultivation is done on small patches of land and hence not suitable for forests cultivation by the tribals.

Explanation: Since in Jhum Cultivation forests land were cultivated it covered vast area and not small patches of land.

4.

- d. They disobeyed the new rules, continued with practices that were declared illegal and at times rebelled

Explanation: The Forest Laws evoked popular discontent among the tribals and they disobeyed the laws. They took up arms against the British, started rebellion, killed the zamindar and outsiders. They strongly resented to British intrusion and disrespect of their religious beliefs and customs.

5.

- b. A flower that is eaten or used to make alcohol

Explanation: Mahua flower is edible and is food item for the tribals. They are fermented to produce alcoholic country liquor too.

6.

- i. Khonds - (b) Orissa (now Odisha)
- ii. Bakarwals - (d) Goats
- iii. Sal - (a) A tree
- iv. Birsa - (c) Chhotanagpur

2.

- i. Baigas
- ii. Forests
- iii. Salbai
- iv. Collector

3.

- i. False
- ii. True
- iii. True
- iv. False

4. They faced the problem of shortage of labour.

5. They did so in order to get a regular revenue source for the state.

6. False.

Jhum cultivators who took to plough cultivation often suffered, since their fields did not produce good yields. So the jhum cultivators in north-east India insisted on continuing with their traditional practice.

7.

- A. The British officials saw settled tribal groups such as the Gonds and Santhals as more civilised than hunter-gatherers or shifting cultivators.
- B. These tribal groups lived in the forests and kept on moving. They did not have a fixed home.
- C. The British considered them wild and savage and therefore they needed to be settled civilized.

2. Tribal people were involved in many different types of activities:

- a. Some tribal people practiced jhum cultivation also known as shifting cultivation. This was done on small cultivation. This was done on small patches of land, mostly in forests. The cultivators cleared off small patches of land. They then burnt the vegetation and spread the ash from the firing, which contained potash to fertilise the soil. They used equipments like axe and hoe for preparing the soil for cultivation. Then they scattered the seeds on the field. Once the crop was ready and harvested, they moved to another field. Shifting cultivators were found in the hilly and forested tracts of north – east and central India.
- b. Some tribal groups were engaged in hunting animals and gathering forest produce, hence known as ‘hunter-gatherers.’ They saw forests as essential for survival. The khonds were such a community living in the forests of Orissa. They regularly went out on collective hunts and then divided the meat amongst themselves. They ate fruits and roots and cooked food with the oil they extracted from the seeds of the sal and mahua. They got rice and other grains in return for their valuable forests produce. Sometimes they did odd jobs in the villages like carrying loads, etc.
- c. Some tribal groups lived by herding and rearing animals. They were pastoralist who moved with their herds of cattle or sheep according to the seasons. For examples, the Van Gujjars of Punjab hills, and the Labadis of Andhra Pradesh were cattle herders, the Gaddis of kulu were shepherds and the Bakarwals of Kashmir reared goats.
- d. Some tribal community took to settled cultivation. They cultivated their field in one place year after year, instead of moving from place to place. They began to use the plough and gradually got rights over the land they lived on.

GEOGRAPHY
CH-1 RESOURCES

1. Which one of the following reason is best suitable as to why human beings are called the ultimate(best) resource on the earth?
 - a. Human beings can explore, develop and convert the natural resources into useful goods as per the abilities and demands.
 - b. The population of human beings in the world is ever-increasing
 - c. Human beings are Renewable resources
 - d. Human beings are found everywhere on earth
2. Listed below are some important principles of sustainable development. Which one among them is not TRUE with respect to the principles of sustainable development
 - a. Respect and care for all forms of life
 - b. Conserve the earth's vitality and diversity
 - c. Maximise the depletion of natural resources
 - d. Change personal attitude and practices toward the environment.
3. These resources are inorganic in nature and constitute minerals, rocks, soils, etc.
 - a. Abiotic resources
 - b. Man-made resources
 - c. Biotic resources
 - d. Natural resources
4. On the basis of the availability of supply, Natural resources can be classified as _____ and _____.



- a. Ubiquitous and Localised resources
 - b. Renewable and Non-Renewable
 - c. Biotic and Abiotic resources
 - d. Actual and Potential resources
5. Name the term given to the resources that are drawn from Nature and used without much modification.
 - a. Depletable
 - b. Human made
 - c. Natural resources
 - d. Human
6. Match the items given the Columns A Correctly with those given in Column B.

Column A	Column B
(i) Resources	(a) A renewable source of energy
(ii) Windmill	(b) Human-made resource
(iii) Plants and trees	(c) Abiotic resources

Column A	Column B
(iv) A vehicle	(d) Utility
(v) Rocks and minerals	(e) Biotic resources

7.
 - a. Air is a ubiquitous resource since it is found.....
 - b. Physical factors affecting the presence of a localised resource are....., and.....
 - c. Using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called.....
 - d. An actual resource today might have been a.....resource some time ago.
8. State true or false:
 - i. Water is not precious. We should not bother about its wasteful use.
 - ii. All sources and substances have equal economic value.
 - iii. We should minimise the depletion of natural resources.
 - iv. People are human-made resources.
2. What is patent?
3. How the value of resources is measured?
4. What do you understand by the word "utility"?
5. Write a short note on the significance of time and technology in making a substance a resource.
6. Write a brief note on wind power.

Answer

1.
 - a. (a) Human beings can explore, develop and convert the natural resources into useful goods as per the abilities and demands.
Explanation: Humans have the abilities of transferring the physical material into valuable resource. People can make the best use of nature to create more resources when they have the knowledge, skill and the technology to do so. That is why human beings are the ultimate resource.
2.
 - c. (c) Maximise the depletion of natural resources
Explanation: Minimise the depletion of natural resources
3.
 - c. (a) Abiotic resources, **Explanation:** Abiotic resources are inorganic in nature and constitute minerals, rocks, soils etc.
4.
 - b. (b) Renewable and Non-Renewable
Explanation: Natural resources can be broadly categorised into renewable and non-renewable resources on the basis of supply.
5.
 - c. (c) Natural resources, **Explanation:** Resources that are drawn from Nature and used without much modification are called natural resources. The air we breathe, the water in our rivers and lakes, the soils, minerals are all natural resources.
6. (i) (d), (ii) (a), (iii) (e), (iv) (b), (v) (c)

7.

- a. everywhere
- b. terrain, altitude, climate
- c. resource conservation.
- d. potential

8.

- i. False
- ii. False
- iii. True
- iv. False

2. Patent means the exclusive right over any idea or invention.

3. Some resources have economic value, some do not. For example, metals may have an economic value, a beautiful landscape may not. But both are important and satisfy human needs.

4. If a substance can be used in any way, it is said to have a utility.

5. Time and technology are important factors in making substances resources. With time, technology develops. As technology develops, we begin to discover new ways to make life better. In this process, certain substances which were useless to us earlier become useful. An invention and discovery gives us new resources. An example is a hydroelectricity. This technology has made water a source of electricity.

6. Wind power is the fastest-growing energy source in the world. A wind turbine works the opposite of a fan. Instead of using electricity to make wind, a turbine uses the wind to produce electricity. The wind turns the blades, which spin a shaft, which connects to a generator and produces electricity. The electricity is sent through transmission and distribution lines to a substation, then on to homes, business houses and schools. Wind turbines do not have any adverse effect on the environment. That's why wind power is gaining popularity. It is also becoming economically competitive with more conventional power sources-a fact that's greatly improving its prospects as a viable energy source.

CH-2 NATURAL AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

1. The bare ground between plants is covered with a layer of organic matter like straw to help retain soil moisture. Name this important method of soil conservation

- a. Mulching
- b. Contour Barriers
- c. Rock Dams
- d. Terrace Farming

2. A few important facts with respect to the Dams built across the rivers are given below. Pick out the one that is not applicable.

- a. Dams controls the floods
- b. Dams also help in generating hydroelectricity
- c. Dams provide water for irrigation
- d. Water stored in the dams cannot be used for drinking

3. What is the other name for Cotton Soil?

- a. Red Soil

- b. Laterite Soil
 - c. Black soil
 - d. Alluvial Soil
4. Name the rich and fertile soil formed by the depositional action of rivers, found in the Indo-Gangetic Plains
- a. Red Soil
 - b. Alluvial Soil
 - c. Black Soil
 - d. Laterite Soil
5. Name the term that can be given to the various layers in the soil after it is cut out like a slice of cake.
- a. Soil Mixture
 - b. Sub Soil
 - c. Soil Horizon
 - d. Top Soil
6. Match the following:

(i) Mountains	(a) Desert
(ii) Thorny bushes	(b) Relief feature
(iii) Yak	(c) Wildlife Protection Act
(iv) 1972	(d) Ladakh

7. Fill in the blanks.
- i. _____ and _____ is the classification of land on the basis of ownership.
 - ii. There should be increased in the _____ to arrest landslide.
 - iii. The right mix of _____ and _____ make the soil fertile.
 - iv. Parent rock, relief, time and climate are the factors of _____.
2. Time affects the rate of humus formation during the process of soil formation.(True/False)
3. What is the distinguishing feature between evergreen and deciduous forests?
4. What are the possible reasons behind the uneven distribution of population around the world?
5. What is land?
6. Write a short note on wildlife.
7. What is the threat to vegetation and wildlife? What is the need to conserve them? How can we do this?

Answer

- 1.
- a. Mulching, **Explanation:** Mulching: Bare ground between plants is covered with a layer of organic matter like straw. It helps to retain soil moisture.
- 2.
- d. Water stored in the dams cannot be used for drinking
Explanation: Dams are built not just for irrigation but for electricity generation, drinking, water supply for domestic and industrial uses, flood control, recreation, inland navigation and fish breeding.
- 3.

c. Black soil, **Explanation:** Black soil is suitable for the growth of cotton and hence it is also called as Black Cotton Soil.

4.

b. Alluvial Soil, **Explanation:** Alluvial soil is very fertile and it is found near the river or plains formed by rivers. Alluvial soil is deposited by river system. It is found near the Indo Gangetic Plains.

5.

b. Soil Horizon, **Explanation:** A soil horizon is a layer parallel to the soil surface. It is the various layers in the soil after it is cut out like a slice of cake.

6.

- i. Mountains - (b) Relief feature
- ii. Thorny bushes - (a) Desert
- iii. Yak - (d) Ladakh
- iv. 1972 - (c) Wildlife Protection Act

7.

- v. **Plains** and **rivers** is the classification of land on the basis of ownership.
- vi. There should be increased in the **private land and community land** to arrest landslide.
- vii. The right mix of **minerals** and **organic matter** make the soil fertile.
- viii. Parent rock, relief, time and climate are the factors of **soil formation**.

2. True

3. Evergreen forests never shed their leaves whereas deciduous forests shed their leaves once a year.

4. The reasons behind uneven population distribution are mainly the varied conditions of land and climate.

5. The land is among the most important natural resources. Land covers about 30% of the total area of the earth's surface.

6.

- A. The animal kingdom, which consists of animals, birds, aquatic creatures and insects, is called a wildlife.
- B. These creatures provide us various important products such as milk, meat, hides and wool. Bees give us honey and help in pollination. They play the role of decomposers in the environment.
- C. Birds like the vulture are scavengers help in cleansing the environment. All forms of wildlife are an integral part of our ecosystem.

7.

A. Forests and wildlife are an important resource. Climate change and human interferences in the animal kingdom can cause loss of natural habitat for plants and animals. Certain species have become endangered and many have become extinct now. Poaching incidents contribute to their extinction.

B.

- i. Plants and animals are an important part of the ecosystem. Plants provide food, oxygen and shelter to humans and animals. Animals provide us important products such as milk, meat, honey, etc. There exists a balance in the environment if we do not disturb the natural number of species living on the earth.

- ii. A single extinction can affect the ecosystem badly. So animals and plants obviously need to be conserved.
- C.
- i. The government has introduced national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and biosphere reserves for this purpose.
 - ii. Poaching should be severely dealt with. Indiscriminate killings need to be discouraged.
 - iii. Social awareness must be created about importance of trees, social forestry.
 - iv. Students should be involved in vanamahotsavas at regional and community levels.

CH-3 MINERAL AND POWER RESOURCES

1. Name the continent with the largest producer of bauxite in the world
 - a. Australia
 - b. Africa
 - c. South America
 - d. North America
2. Pick out the region of North America where huge mineral deposits are found.
 - a. Kalgoorlie region
 - b. Witwatersrand region
 - c. Chota Nagpur plateau
 - d. The Appalachian region
3. Name the two important states where large deposits of Uranium are found.
 - a. Rajasthan and Karnataka
 - b. Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra
 - c. Jharkhand and Andhra Pradesh
 - d. Rajasthan and Jharkhand
4. Give two examples of non- metallic mineral fuels from the options given below:
 - a. Gold, Silver
 - b. Coal, Petroleum
 - c. Manganese Ore, Bauxite
 - d. Iron Ore, Bauxite
5. Which continent is the leading producer of iron ore in the world?
 - a. Asia
 - b. North America
 - c. Europe
 - d. Australia
6. **Match the following:**

Column A	Column B
(i) Wind	(a) Nuclear power plant
(ii) Kalpakkam	(b) The world's largest geothermal power plant producer
(iii) France	(c) An inexhaustible source of energy

(iv) USA

(d) The first tidal energy station

7. Fill in the blanks:

- i. _____ is found in large quantities in the monazite sands of Kerala.
- ii. In India, _____ and _____ have large deposits of uranium.
- iii. Wind is an _____ source of energy.
- iv. _____ energy is used in solar heater, solar cookers, etc.

2. **State True or False:**

- i. Iron is a non-metallic mineral.
- ii. Asia, China and India have iron ore deposits.
- iii. Gold is found in Kolar in Kerala.
- iv. Minerals are the backbone of industrialisation.

3. What are the power resources?

4. Copper is an element used in almost everything.
5. Chile and Peru are leading producers of copper.
6. Write the advantages and disadvantages of firewood.
7. Explain the distribution of minerals in the world.

Answer

1.

- a. (a) Australia, **Explanation:** Australia leads in the production of bauxite in the world.

2.

- d. (d) The Appalachian region, **Explanation:** The Appalachians are the mountains in eastern North America where huge minerals deposits are found.

3.

- d. (d) Rajasthan and Jharkhand, **Explanation:** Rajasthan and Jharkhand are rich in Uranium reserves.

4.

- b. (b) Coal, Petroleum, **Explanation:** The mineral fuels like coal and petroleum are non-metallic minerals.

5.

- c. (c) Europe, **Explanation:** Europe has large iron ore deposits. Hence, Europe is the leading producer of iron-ore in the world

6.

- i. Wind - (c) An inexhaustible source of energy
- ii. Kalpakkam - (a) Nuclear power plant
- iii. France - (d) The first tidal energy station
- iv. USA - (b) The world's largest geothermal power plant producer

2.

- i. **Thorium** is found in large quantities in the monazite sands of Kerala.
- ii. In India, **Rajasthan** and **Jharkhand** have large deposits of uranium.

- iii. Wind is an **inexhaustible** source of energy.
- iv. **Solar** energy is used in solar heater, solar cookers, etc.

3.

- i. False
- ii. True
- iii. False
- iv. True

4. Power resources are the resources which provide power or energy for industry, agriculture, transport, communication and defence.

5. True

6. True

7. **Advantages of firewood:**

- i. They are easy to access.
- ii. They provide energy to a large number of people.

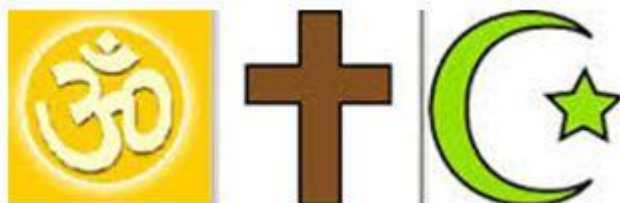
Disadvantages of firewood:

- i. Collection of firewood is time-consuming.
- ii. It is a polluting source.
- iii. It causes deforestation.

8. Minerals occur in different types of rocks. Generally, igneous and metamorphic rocks that form large plateaus. Iron-ore in north Sweden, copper and nickel deposits in Ontario, Canada, iron, nickel, chromites, and platinum in South Africa are examples of minerals found in igneous and metamorphic rocks. Sedimentary rock formations of plains and young fold mountains contain non-metallic minerals like limestone. Mineral fuels such as coal and petroleum are also found in the sedimentary strata. For example, limestone deposits of the Caucasus region of France, Manganese deposits of Georgia and Ukraine and phosphate beds of Algeria and mineral fuels like coal and petroleum are found in the sedimentary strata

CIVICS
Ch-1 The Indian Constitution

1. Name the fundamental right that guarantees the citizens the right to practise and propagate the religion they desire



- a. Freedom of Belief
b. Freedom of Faith
c. Freedom of Caste
d. Freedom of Religion
2. Fundamental rights refer to:
- a. The list of subjects of the state government
b. The basic rights which are granted to citizens for the holistic growth of the individuals,
c. The list of subjects of the central government
d. The list of subjects of both the state and central governments
3. The important fundamental rights to Equality is mentioned in which article of the constitution?
- a. Article 14-18
b. Article 19-22
c. Article 23- 24
d. Article 29-30
4. On which date the Indian Constitution came into effect?
- a. on 26 November 1949
b. on 26 January 1950
c. on 26 September 1949
d. on 26 March 1950
5. Which one of the following is not a key feature of the Indian Constitution?
- a. Separation of Power
b. Secularism
c. Presidential form of Government
d. Federalism
6. **Match the following:**

Column A	Column B
(i) Panchayati Raj	(a) Mahatma Gandhi
(ii) Minorities have the right to preserve their own culture	(b) Third tier of government
(iii) Father of the Nation	(c) Cultural and educational rights
(iv) Constitution comes into force	(d) 26th January 1950

7.
 - a. The Indian State has a form of government.
 - b. The Constitution of India guarantees..... for all citizens.
 - c. Under the Right against Exploitation the Constitution prohibits....., and children working under.....years of age.
 - d. In 1934, the Indian National Congress made the demand for a.....
8. A secular state does not officially promote any one religion as the state religion. State whether True/False.
9. What is a democracy?
10. What did the members of the Constituent Assembly do to over come their fear?
11. What do you mean by 'Right against Exploitation'?
12. Define arbitrary.
13. Why do we need a Constitution?

Answer

1.
 - d. Freedom of Religion, **Explanation:** The right to choose a **religion** (or no **religion**) without interference by the government.
2.
 - b. The basic rights which are granted to citizens for the holistic growth of the individuals, **Explanation:** The Fundamental Rights, embodied in Part III of the Constitution, guarantee civil rights to all Indians, and prevent the State from encroaching on individual liberty while simultaneously placing upon it an obligation to protect the citizens' rights from encroachment by society.
3.
 - b. Article 14-18
Explanation: Right to Equality is the first fundamental right assured to the people of India. Article 14-18 of the Constitution guarantees this right to every citizen of India.
4.
 - b. on 26 January 1950, **Explanation:** The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on **26th November, 1949** and came into force on **26th January, 1950**.
5.
 - c. Presidential form of Government
Explanation: The Key features of the Indian Constitution:
 1. Federalism
 2. Parliamentary Form of Government
 3. Separation of Powers
 4. Fundamental Rights
 5. Secularism:
6.
 - i. Panchayati Raj - (b) The third tier of government
 - ii. Minorities have the right to preserve their own culture - (c) Cultural and educational rights
 - iii. Father of the Nation - (a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - iv. Constitution comes into force - (d) 26th January 1950

2.
 - a. democratic
 - b. universal adult suffrage
 - c. trafficking, forced labour, 14
 - d. Constituent Assembly.
2. True: A secular state is one in which the state does not officially promote any one religion as the state religion.
3. Democracy is a form of government in which people have the power of governance. In a democracy, people choose their leaders, so that they can exercise power responsibly on their behalf.
4. They included several provisions in the Constitution to limit and control the actions taken by the executive branch of government as a whole.
5. Under this right, the Constitution prohibits trafficking, forced labour and children working under 14 years of age.
6. When nothing is fixed and is left to one's judgement or choice, this can be used to refer to rules that are not fixed or decisions that have no basis is called arbitrary.
7. The Constitution plays an important role in a state. It is more crucial in democratic societies. Following are some of the reasons why we need a Constitution:
 - i. First, the Constitution states the ideals that form the basis of the kind of country its people aspire to live in. It gives a set of rules and principles that all persons residing in a country can agree upon and also shape the way in which they want their country to be governed.
 - ii. Second, it determines the nature of a country's political system. It gives the guidelines that govern decision-making in the country.
 - iii. Third, a Constitution is needed to protect us from ourselves. It guards against taking any decision in haste or whim that might affect the larger interest

Ch-2 Understanding Secularism

1. Majority of the population of Israel is
 - a. Christian
 - b. Muslim
 - c. Jewish
 - d. No majority religion in Israel
2. Untouchability is an ancient practice of
 - a. Hinduism
 - b. None of these
 - c. Christianity
 - d. Islam
3. The most important aspect of secularism is its

 - a. separation of one community from another
 - b. mixing of religion with State power
 - c. separation of politics from religion
 - d. separation of religion from State power

4. Match the following:

(i) India	(a) Right constitution
(ii) Hitler	(b) Skullcap
(iii) USA	(c) Secular state
(iv) Jews	(d) Germany

5. Fill in the blanks:

- i. _____ is a country which gives fundamental rights to the citizen to practice their individual religion.
- ii. _____ means peace and cooperation between individuals.
- iii. _____ cannot declare any religion an official religion.
- iv. Indian secularism works to prevent _____ and _____ .

2. State true or false:

- i. Private schools cannot promote any one religion through their morning prayers or religious celebrations.
 - ii. In Indian Secularism, the State is not strictly separate from religion.
 - iii. The Indian Constitution does not allow religious communities to set- up their own schools and colleges.
 - iv. The police stations in India are supposed to display and profess the religion of the police superintendent.
3. In Indian secularism the State is strictly separate from religion.(True/False)
 4. What examples does history provide us on the grounds of religion?
 5. What do you mean by freedom to interpret’?
 6. The Indian Constitution does not grant religious communities to set up their own schools and colleges. -(True/False)
 7. Mention the two reasons why the separation between religion and state is important.
 8. Explain with an example that in Indian secularism the State can intervene in religious affairs.
 9. Describe the various ways to prevent religions domination by the Indian constitution.

Answer

1.
 - c. Jewish, **Explanation:** The majority of the population of Israel is Jewish.
2.
 - c. Hinduism, **Explanation:** Untouchability is an ancient practice of Hinduism. Untouchability originated because of the deliberate policy of the upper-caste Brahmanas.
3.
 - d. separation of religion from State power, **Explanation:** The most important aspect of secularism is its separation of religion from State power. This is important for a country to function democratically.
4.
 - i. India - (c) Secular state
 - ii. Hitler - (d) Germany
 - iii. USA - (a) Rigid constitution
 - iv. Jews - (b) Skullcap
- 2.

- i. **India** is a country which gives fundamental rights to the citizen to practice their individual religion.
- ii. **Harmony** means peace and cooperation between individuals.
- iii. **The legislature** cannot declare any religion an official religion.
- iv. Indian secularism works to prevent **religious domination** and **discrimination**.

3.

- i. False
- ii. True
- iii. False
- iv. False

4. True

5. History provides us with several examples of discrimination, exclusion and persecution on the grounds of religion.

6. 'Freedom to interpret' means an individual's liberty to develop his own understanding and meaning of the religion that one practises.

7. False: The Indian Constitution grants the right to religious communities to set up their own schools and colleges. It also gives them financial aid on a non-preferential basis.

8. The two reasons why the separation between religion and state is important are as:

- i. To prevent the domination of one religion over another religion.
- ii. To protect the freedom of individuals to come out of their religion and freedom to interpret religious teachings differently.

9. An important aspect of India secularism is that the State can intervene in religious affairs. We can prove this fact with an example of untouchability. It was a practice in which the members of the same religion, i.e. upper caste Hindus, dominated other members, i.e. lower caste people, within it. In order to prevent this religion-based exclusion and discrimination of lower castes, the Indian Constitution banned untouchability. In this instance, the State intervened in religion in order to end a social practice that it believed discriminated and excluded and that violated the Fundamental Rights of Lower castes.

10. The various ways to prevent religious domination by the Indian constitution are:

- i. It uses a strategy of distancing itself from religion. The Indian state is not ruled by a religious group, nor does it support any one religion.
- ii. Indian secularism works to prevent the domination of religion through a strategy of non-interference. This means that in order to respect the sentiments of all religions and not interfere with religious practices the State makes certain exceptions for particular religious communities.
- iii. The third way in which Indian secularism works to prevent the domination of religion is through a strategy of intervention for example; 'Untouchability'. In this case, the members of the same religion, i.e., upper-caste Hindus dominate the lower caste within it. In order to prevent this religion based on exclusion and discrimination of lower castes, the Indian constitution bans untouchability.

Ch-3 Understanding Laws

1. When did the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act come into effect?
 - a. 2006
 - b. 1990
 - c. 2001
 - d. 2005
2. A bill finally becomes an Act after the assent of_____.
 - a. President
 - b. Prime Minister
 - c. Supreme Court
 - d. Speaker
3. When was the Sedition Act passed?
 - a. 1870
 - b. 1860
 - c. 1919
 - d. 1858
4. Abuse of the woman includes.....
 - a. Economic abuse
 - b. Sexual abuse
 - c. Verbal abuse
 - d. All of these
5. Match the following:

(i) The Sedition Act	(a) 2006
(ii) Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act	(b) 1919
(iii) Rowlatt Act	(c) Lead to conflict
(iv) Controversial Laws	(d)1870

6.
 - i. All persons in independent India are..... before the law.
 - ii. The colonial law was.....
 - iii. Indian judges began to play a greater role in making.....
 - iv. The role of citizens is crucial in helping the.....frame different concerns that people might have into laws.
2. **State True or False:**
 - i. Girls can inherit father's property.
 - ii. The British government was good to the Indian people.
 - iii. The Indian Constitution served the Indians with the laws which are equal to all without any discrimination.
 - iv. The Parliament does not have any role in making laws.
3. What is controversial law?

4. What do you mean by the rule of law?
5. What are the different ways to criticise the unpopular laws?
6. Indian nationalists never dared to criticise the arbitrary use of authority by the British.(True/False)
7. Explain the Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005.
8. Why are laws required?

Answer

1.
 - d. 2005, **Explanation:** The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act came into effect in 2005.
2.
 - d. President, **Explanation:** A bill finally becomes an Act after the assent of President.
3.
 - . 1870, **Explanation:** Under the Sedition Act of 1870, the British had a very broad interpretation of what constituted seduction and what this meant was that they could arrest and detain any person they wanted under this Act.
4.
 - d. All of these, **Explanation:** Abuse of the woman can also include verbal, sexual and economic abuse.
5.
 - i. The Sedition Act - (d) 1870
 - ii. Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act - (a) 2006
 - iii. Rowlatt Act - (b) 1919
 - iv. Controversial Laws - (c) Lead to conflict
2.
 - i. equal
 - ii. arbitrary
 - iii. decisions
 - iv. Parliament
3.
 - i. **True**
 - ii. **False**
 - iii. **True**
 - iv. **False**
4. The law that favours one group and disregards the other is known as controversial law.
5. Rule of law means that all laws apply equally to all citizens of the country and no one can be above the law.
6. The different ways to criticise the unpopular laws are- newspapers, TV, protests, meetings etc.
7. False: Indian nationalists protested and criticised arbitrary and repressive laws being enforced by the British.
8. The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 was enacted to remove gender discriminatory provisions in the Hindu Succession Act, 1956. According to the Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005 sons, daughters and their mothers can get an equal share of family property after the death of their father.
9. Laws are required to:

- i. Prevent people from several unjust social practices.
- ii. Prohibit the practice of untouchability which was the cause of suffering for millions of people.
- iii. Ensure equality among the citizens of India.
- iv. Provide systems to regulate activities, to derive the maximum benefit from all types of resources.

The parliament plays an important role in making laws. For this, it has to be sensitive to the needs of the people.

For example: To protect women from domestic injury and violence by husband, the Parliament enacted a law in 2006, called the Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act 2005.

